

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendment and the following remarks.

Claims 1-6 were currently pending. Claims 1 and 3 have been amended. Accordingly, claims 1-6 will remain pending herein upon entry of this Amendment. Support for the amendment to each of the claims can be found throughout the specification, drawings, and claims of the original application, and no new matter has been introduced. For the reasons stated below, Applicant respectfully submits that all claims pending in this application are in condition for allowance.

In the Office Action, claims 1 and 3 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,577,513 to Chang et al. ("Chang") and U.S. Patent No. 6,314,002 to Qian et al. ("Qian"), claims 2 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang and Qian and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,905,914 to Sakai et al. ("Sakai"), claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang and Qian, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,289,045 to Lavin et al. ("Lavin"), and claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang and Qian, and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0105624 to Quori ("Quori"). To the extent these grounds of rejection might still be applied to claims presently pending in this application, they are respectfully traversed.

Chang discloses an UPS circuit structure comprising an input terminal, an output terminal, a switch (12), an AC/DC converter (13), a battery (15), a control circuit (14), a DC/DC converter

(18), a DC/AC converter (19), and a detecting circuit (11). The detecting circuit (11) detects the input terminal, and when the detecting circuit (11) detects a normal situation in the input terminal, it will send a signal to the control circuit (14) to actuate the switch (12). On the other hand, when the detecting circuit (11) detects an abnormal situation in the input terminal, it will send another signal to the control circuit (14) to actuate DC/DC converter (18) for sending a DC voltage generated from the battery (15) to the DC/AC converter (19) (see Col. 2, lines 42-61). Then the output terminal will output an AC voltage. The Examiner stated that Chang fails to teach the inner workings of the DC/DC converter. To support the obviousness rejection, the Examiner alleged that Qian teaches a DC/DC converter (18) with an active switch and therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to incorporate Qian's DC/DC converter into the inner workings of Chang's DC/DC converter.

Amended claims 1 and 3 recite a power supply circuit comprising an input terminal, an output terminal, a first switch, an AC/DC converter, a second switch, a battery and a control circuit, wherein the output terminal of the power supply circuit outputs DC signal to an electrical device. As can be seen from the foregoing amendments, when the electrical device is in a normal mode, the electrical device sends the first control signal to the control circuit to turn on the first switch and turn off the second switch, and when the electrical device is in a particular mode, the electrical device sends the second control signal to the control circuit to turn off the first switch and turn on the second switch. Therefore, the control circuit of the present invention controls the first and the second switches according to the signals from the electrical device, not according to the signals from a detecting circuit, as disclosed in Chang. Furthermore, the first

and the second switches of the present invention are turned on or turned off depending on the modes of the electrical device, rather than the situation of the input terminal. In addition, according to amended claims 1 and 3 of the present invention, when the electrical device is in a normal mode, an AC signal inputted from the input terminal is converted to a first DC signal and then outputted to the electrical device, and when the electrical device is in a particular mode, a second DC signal supplied by the battery is outputted to the electrical device.

As stated above, both Chang and Qian fail to teach or suggest that the output terminal of the power supply circuit outputs different DC signals depending on the status of the electrical device, as substantially recited in amended claims 1 and 3. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that it would not have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine Chang and Qian to achieve the power supply circuit of amended claims 1 and 3 of the present application.

Amended claims 1 and 3, thus, should be patentable over Chang and Qian.

With regard to the rejection of claims 2 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Chang and Qian and further in view of Sakai, the rejection is respectfully traversed at least for the reasons provided below.

The Examiner cites the Sakai to show that Sakai discloses a power saving mode. Applicant respectfully submits that as none of Chang, Qian, and Sakai teaches or suggests that the power supply circuit output different DC signals depending on the status of the electrical device, as substantially described in amended claims 1 and 3, claims 2 and 4 should be patentable over the combination of Chang, Qian, and Sakai.

With regard to the rejection of claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Chang and Qian, and further in view of Lavin, the rejection is respectfully traversed at least for the reasons provided below.

The Examiner alleged that Lavin's power supply system supplies an AC output voltage to a video monitor. The Applicant respectfully submits that as none of Chang, Qian and Lavin teach or suggest that the power supply circuit output different DC signals depending on the status of the electrical device, as substantially described in amended claims 1 and 3, claim 5 should be patentable over the combination of Chang, Qian, and Lavin.

With regard to the rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Chang, Qian, and further in view of Quori. The rejection is respectfully traversed at least for the reasons provided below.

The Examiner alleged that the Quori shows that a power supply system supplies an AC output voltage to a video projector. The Applicant respectfully submits that as none of Chang, Qian, and Quori teaches or suggests that the power supply circuit outputs different DC signals depending on the status of the electrical device, as substantially described in amended claims 1 and 3, claim 6 should be patentable over the combination of Chang, Qian, and Quori.

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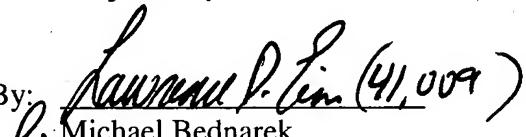
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In view of the foregoing all of the claims in this case are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions or determine that any further action is desirable to place this application in even better condition for issue, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone Applicant's undersigned representative at the number listed below.

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